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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 20, 1920.
BRITISH LABOR FOR LEAGUE
WHO ENFORCE FIRE ORDINANCES?
STATUS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT
SHIPYARDS SHORT OF MECHANICS
THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 55.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 493—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 4th Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 134.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangies Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1920

No. 3

British Labor for League

Thirty-three leaders of British labor, including all the most prominent, have issued a manifesto in support of the League of Nations, according to information received here by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. Among the signers are not only the conservative leaders, Henderson, Clynes, Bowerman, Thomas, Adamson and Stuart-Bunning, but also the radicals, Robert Smillie, Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden.

The manifesto was issued, says the Alliance, in connection with the new organization to get the British masses behind the League, in order to "instruct and unite all sections of public opinion, both among manual workers and brain workers, and also to serve as a national channel for putting forward such amendments as time may prove necessary in the League of Nations."

The new organization, The League of Nations Union, has achieved a brilliant victory in uniting radical and conservative labor in support of the League—which has not been accomplished in any other country. The British leaders' defence of the League is couched in the following form:

Manifesto:

1. The late world-war has cost the combatant nations 7,000,000 in men killed, and 18,000,000 in men wounded or maimed, about £40,000,000,000 in money, has left Great Britain saddled with a vast debt of over £7,000,000,000, and has plunged Europe into industrial chaos. All this waste of life and wealth could have been avoided if there had only been a League of Nations before the war.

2. Peace has left many great questions unsettled in Eastern Europe and the Far East which may produce another and yet greater war, even in our lifetime, if it be not prevented.

3. The next war, if it comes, will be far more terrible and destructive even than the late war, for it will begin with all the aerial and submarine fleets with which the late war left off, only the destructive forces will be infinitely greater. Such a new war will mean the destruction of European civilization, of European industry, and of the white working man's standard of life.

4. The prospect of another and still greater war is one we must either prepare for by vaster armaments than ever, or prevent. The first alternative is unthinkable. There remains only prevention. Prevention is possible, by the League of Nations to enforce peace. There is no other way.

5. The war has left behind it a situation of the utmost difficulty as regards finance, industry and food for the nations, which can only be successfully met by "pooling" the resources of all the nations for the industrial recovery of the world.

6. As the standard of life is the main factor in the cost of production, it is vain to raise it in one nation if it remains low in another. For this purpose international machinery amongst the governments of the nations is absolutely necessary, and the League of Nations, with its International Labor Office, should supply this need.

7. The League of Nations will not supplant the Labor "Internationale," but will supplement it. It will help to do amongst the Governments what the "Internationale" is seeking to do in the industrial world. The more powerfully Labor

supports and is represented in the League of Nations, the more can each help the other. We need both the League of Nations and the Labor "Internationale." They are not rivals, but friends, working in co-ordinated endeavor towards the same goal—Peace.

8. The League of Nations is the greatest experiment ever tried upon the earth. In its success lies the future hope of humanity. It can only succeed if it be a real League of Peoples, not merely a League of Governments. To this end it is necessary that every individual shall take an instructed and active interest, till he can say, "This is my League, through which I bring my influence to bear on international politics to insure peace and to prevent war." It can only succeed if all sections of public opinion are firmly united behind it in the determination that it shall succeed.

9. The object of the League of Nations is thus to instruct and unite all sections of public opinion, both amongst manual workers and brain workers; and also to serve as a national channel for putting forward such amendments as time may prove necessary in the League of Nations constitution and machinery. The League of Nations Union should therefore be supported by every man and woman who has at heart the insuring of peace, the preventing of a new and greater war, the industrial recovery of Europe, the improvement of the standard of life, the continuation of our civilization and the progress of humanity.

Signatories:

Wm. Adamson, P.C., M.P. (Miners' Federation); Arthur Henderson, P.C., M.P. (Iron Founders); J. R. Clynes, P.C., M.P. (General Workers); C. W. Bowerman, P.C., M.P. (Compositors); J. H. Thomass, P.C., M.P. (Railwaymen); G. H. Stuart-Bunning, O.B.E., J.B. (Postmen's Federation); Robert Smillie, J.P. (Miners' Federation); Frank Hodges, J.P. (Miners' Federation); Harry Gosling, M.P., J.P. (Watermen, Lightermen and Bargemen); John Hill, M.P., J.P. (Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders); J. T. Brownlie (Amalgamated Engineers); Tom Mann (Amalgamated Engineers); John Hodge, P.C., M.P. (Iron and Steel Trades); Tom Griffiths, M.P. (Iron and Steel Trades); Henry Boothman (Textiles); William C. Robinson, J.P. (Textiles); J. Cross, J.P. (Textiles); Ben Turner, J.P. (Textiles); William Mullin, J.P. (Textiles); R. Spense (Union of Labor); R. B. Walker (National Agricultural and Rural Workers' Union); E. L. Poulton, O.B.E., J.P. (Boot and Shoe Operatives); A. S. Cameron (Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners); J. Young (United Garment Workers); W. J. Davis, J.P. (Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics); S. G. Newland (Printing and Paper Workers); W. A. Robinson, C.C. (Warehouse and General Workers); Charles Duncan, J.P. (Workers' Union); Agnes Lauder (President, National Federation of Women Workers); J. Ramsay MacDonald (Independent Labor Party); Philip Snowden (Independent Labor Party); A. Whitehead (General Secretary, Co-operative Union, Ltd.); S. Perry, J.P. (Co-operative Party); B. T. Hall (Working Men's Club and Institute Union); Tom Sykes (Secretary, National Brotherhood Council).

WHO ENFORCE FIRE ORDINANCES?

The claim is being industriously circulated in the City Hall and in the press that the negligence of the heads of the Fire Department in enforcing fire ordinances and fire prevention laws is not to be charged against the department, but against the Board of Public Works. This plea is only a hollow pretense. There are specific provisions of the charter making it the duty of the commissioners and the chief to enforce such laws. We shall quote a few:

In Article IX, Chapter I, Section 8, we read: "The Commissioners shall see that . . . the laws, ordinances and regulations pertaining to the department are carried into effect."

In the same article, Chapter III, Section I, we read: "The Chief Engineer shall be the chief executive officer of the Fire Department, and it shall be his duty to see that all laws, orders, rules and regulations in force in the City and County, or made by the Commissioners concerning the Fire Department, are enforced."

In the same article, Chapter V, Section 4, we read: "The Fire Marshall shall be charged with the enforcement of all laws and ordinances relating to the storage, sale and use of oils, combustible materials and explosives, together with the investigation of the cause of all fires. . . . He shall exercise the functions of a police officer." And in Section 5 he is given power to appoint deputies to inspect buildings.

In Chapter VI, Section I, we read: "The Chief Engineer, Assistant Chief Engineers, Battalion Chiefs and the Fire Marshall shall constitute a Board of Fire Wardens, with power to inspect and report to the Board of Public Works as to the safety of building and other structures within the City and County."

Claim is also made by the apologists for the negligent officials that there are no penalties attached for violations of the various ordinances. This claim is as hollow as the first claim. A mere inspection of the ordinances as published in the book of ordinances will show that every one of these contain penalties in the form usually prescribed for misdemeanors, and in several the Fire Marshall is given specific instructions to investigate and enforce them. In case one be found where no penalties are attached, it means that the regulations can be enforced by civil suit, and we have a legal department for the purpose at the service of the Fire Department.

The Fire Department is on trial before the citizenship of this city, and the City Government should be set in motion to deal with the mess. A grand jury investigation also would lead to revelations as to the state of affairs in the department, which in many respects needs as thorough a cleaning out as that given the office of the District Attorney.

QUARTERMASTER BUTCHER SHOP.

The United States Army Quartermaster Retail Store has established a retail butcher shop at its store, Hyde and McAllister. The meat will be sold at figures which conform to the low figures always prevailing at this store. Large supplies of groceries are due at an early date. The list includes roast beef, corn meal, flour, hominy, pineapple, sausage, tomato sauce, pumpkins, etc.

Power is to be the master of the world.

STATUS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

By John F. Bennett.

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Labor Legislation and Cultural Lapse.

In that gradual process—that gradual rise to a peak, then a subsidence and a rise again by which civilization has moved forward—one of the indications of the ascent reaching its apex is the coming in of what is known as “labor legislation.” By this I do not mean such permanent laws as we find in the codes under headings of “Master and Servant,” “Apprentices,” etc., which relate to the making and interpretation of contracts, but laws made at the instance of one of two parties—by the employers against the laborers, and by the laborers against the employers, and against other laborers.

The earliest of these laws to come into being in what I call the “Crisis Epoch”—the period nearing 1880 and thereafter, affected not wages but conditions of work. They were aimed at compelling the employer to do those things which in correctly adjusted society he would voluntarily do in order to induce people to work for him; but which he would not willingly do in a state of times where men were so hungry for a job, and so fearful of discharge, that they would put up, without protest, with about any shop neglect that the employer might inflict. These laws were the Massachusetts Factory Acts of 1877, and related to sanitary buildings, comfortable surroundings and safety appliances.

An element of humanitarian impulse enters into certain laws of the second group, being acts passed at the instance of the laborers, and directed to withholding people from working who wish to work. These laws lessen the hours of labor of women and children; and we find legislation directed to this end among the earliest on the subject of labor in the nation, beginning in Massachusetts in 1832. But too often these sentiments served merely as the vehicle through which enactments have been procured, the real objects of which were to lessen the output of the product for the purpose of “making the work go round” among a larger number of operatives—such as we now find in the Federal statutes shutting off altogether the labor of the under-aged from entering interstate commerce. So also we find such acts limiting the hours in which persons may work in certain industries, such as mining; and limiting the number of apprentices; acts also requiring more persons to be employed on the job than are economically necessary, such as “full crew” laws; and statutes limiting employment to particular groups of persons, excluding others, the lines of demarcation being racial, national or religious—like those laws in the Middle Ages which made it unlawful for aliens to enter the country, or to employ Jews in certain occupations, or for either to own land; which laws are now reappearing in Europe, and, beginning with 1880, have arisen in this country, first against Asiatics, and now against Europeans and others.

The reason at the bottom of all these laws is the scarcity of work—not enough work for all. And the statutes are evidences of the success of the stronger group of laborers in society using the force of the State to push away from the job—or from co-operating with society, the weaker members, constituting what I call “Occupational Monopoly.” This is strictly in accordance with the laws of Nature; for in the presence of dearth or of peril Nature always holds on to the strongest and sacrifices the weaker; the progress of the race is therefore carried forward on the shoulders of the strong. It can be seen how disastrous it would be to progress were the condition otherwise; that is, if in dearth or peril Nature held on to the weak and sacrificed the strong. But who are the weak and who are the strong is a matter which is not understood. The strongest in Nature's eyes are not necessarily those

of most physical brawn, but those most fitted to their environment. Only in savagery are the physically strongest the leaders among the people. In civilization the strongest are the mentally powerful, or those whose moral qualities enable them to assimilate most effectively with the people.

In limiting work of these weaker, or in pushing them altogether away from industry, the stronger group of laborers, unconsciously moving for their own preservation, and so preserving culture, are actuated by an influence which all feel, but which few realize. It seems to the laborer that to increase production of the articles of his output is to overstock the market and cause hands to be laid off at the factory. So the union, which has a long string of men on its waiting list, is not inclined to favor speeding up programs in the shop, the effect of which must be to keep the market supplied through the men already at work. The advantageous policy would appear to be to go slow—ca' canny, and turn out a limited amount of product. For if the output of product be increased, surely to get rid of it on the market it must be pushed; and to push it means to reduce its price; and how can the employer pay the prevailing high wages with a reduced price? So even if it should follow that an overstocked market would not let off laborers at the factory, it must at least, the laborer reasons, reduce wages; and his experience has often shown him that his conclusions are correct; for he has seen men let out through an overstocked market; and often his very wages are adjusted with the employer on a sliding scale of prices. Because of these reasons the laborer opposes any influence which will increase product. And so opposing he is against adding men to the industry. He wants to keep convicts from producing for the market, to keep children and women out of industry; and we shall not judge harshly of him when in repression of production he will hold away from his bench his own son as an apprentice, that he should strenuously oppose the entry of aliens into the country who come to add to the number of workmen.

This constant activity of the laborers seeking reduction of hours therefore, is not occasioned, as many believe, by their indifference to work, by their laziness, their lack of sympathy with their occupation and with the interests of their employers, or by their selfish desire to do “as little as possible and get for it as much as possible.” Such may indeed operate as impulses with individuals, but they cannot be the guiding influence with large masses of men, with whom there exists a far deeper reason than this: it is that increase of production under the Protective System carries to them through their bitter experience the appearance of lessening work, of disemploying men, and of reducing wages. And until this seeming truth is shown not to be truth, labor, let the cry for “increase of production”—as we hear it everywhere today, be what it may; labor, I say, will always be against either speeding up or adding to production through increase of the number of men, and will do what it



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can to prevent it. Here, then, is the heart of the labor question—the point of connection where the labor question leads directly into the depths of the entire sociological problem, and there locks with the great basic error that causes all the trouble in society. Sociology shows what this is; and these articles presently will reveal it. And in doing so they will expose the whole defect in the Protective System.

The first two sets of laws are, as sociological conditions tighten, succeeded by a third set; being laws aimed at compelling people to work who do not wish to do so, and restraining laborers in their demands for higher wages and lessened hours of work. These laws, though ostensibly for the public weal in inhibiting the lessening of production, are really in favor of the employer, and often passed at his instance. They are old in history; and their presence is a sure precursor of the fact that the culture of that era is at an end, and the civilization about to fall. Hence, when we find a state of society which has brought forth such legislation as the Kansas Industrial Court, in which three justices are given power to fix wages, to set aside contracts between employees and employers, to issue orders to laborers and jail them if they do not obey, to generally administer industry, and to take over the establishment and have it run by the State, if they will to do so, where the men cannot quit work—as we call a strike—and to advise doing so invokes a heavy penalty—when we find this legislation coming into the law books, along with similar statutes made or to be made by the Federal Congress, we have merely to turn for their counterpart to the Statutes of Laborers of the Middle Ages in every country of Europe; and if we wish to go further back, to the works of the elder Pliny, where we shall find discussed as “diseases of slaves,” the laws and their administration brought forward by the constricting industrial opportunities in society of the times, acting with pressure upon great masses of laborers.

This constriction of opportunity of which I speak, which we know as the Centripetal Trend, is characteristic of civilization, therefore of the Protective System. It is due to the fact that industry (or Initiative) does not arise as rapidly as population increases. This truth I have cast into the Seventh Natural Law in Sociology, which is phrased “Population increases faster than the mind unfolds to use the earth to feed the race.” It is a law applicable only to the Protective System, which will lose its effect when that System is succeeded by the correct, or natural sociological system, which I call the Call System. All this we will go more fully into when the articles reach that stage of the discussion. For under the Call System the condition will be reversed; population will not increase faster than industry arises; but industry will arise faster than population increases.

But not always was labor legislation due to the failure of industry to keep up with the population. There were times when population was less than industry, yet labor legislation came forth. Early labor legislation was not adopted at the instance of laborers, but of their masters. When times tightened through civilization drawing to its apex the famished laborers, whether slaves or freemen—for there were always some laborers in society who were free, became restive and laws were passed to bear down upon their heads the lid of the State. So when the civilization had in fact slumped and suffered some mighty cutting back of population, and laborers became thereby scarce whereby the survivors

sought to take advantage of conditions favoring higher wages or better treatment, here again laws were made to hold them in what was deemed “their place.”

In the reign of Edward I of England, about 1300, what was really the first Statute of Laborers, though not commonly so called, was passed. It was produced by the closing in of the times upon industrial opportunities. Then in 1347 came the Great Plague which swept Europe of more than half of its population, and raged during the decimating processes of the Hundred Years' War. The surviving laborers demanded higher wages, and the slaves demanded freedom. Then the Statute of Laborers of Edward III was passed to combat these demands. The legislation of the two eras was quite alike, and very similar to the statute of Kansas. For as the statute of Kansas empowers its justices to abrogate contracts between employer and employee, so the English Justices of the Peace were empowered to prohibit “all alliances and covins of masons, carpenters, congregations, chapters, ordinances and oaths betwixt them made”—a blow aimed at the labor unions of the day. The English Justice fixed wages; he ordered men to work regardless of their will to work, and jailed them if they disobeyed. And when they fled from his jurisdiction and moved elsewhere, as President Howatt of the Kansas Mine Workers declares the miners will do—leave Kansas and go elsewhere—the English Justice sent sheriffs after them and brought them back, precisely as we shall expect the state of Kansas shortly to do, by making striking and quitting the state an extraditable offense.

These statutes never effect their desired ends, nor are they long lived. The sociological forces which produce them remain unaffected by their existence and they intensify the conditions which they were created to oppose. They are speedily followed by Socialistic revolution. This in its nature can never transpire through the ballot box, for in the contest the country is always against the city, the reasons for which I shall later show. But it is effected through physical force, the manifest method today being very distinct and menacing in what we know as Bolshevism.

But unlike the Statutes of Laborers enacted when the pressure of more men than jobs was on, which always increased in their severity as time passed up until the civilization collapsed in some great sloughing off of population, those statutes adopted after the sloughing had occurred—when there were more jobs than men—and aimed to “hold the laborers in their place”—could not be enforced and rapidly were relaxed. Passed under the first conditions, the statutes

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were vigorously enforced. Adopted under the second conditions, the very members of parliament who enacted them were among the first to disobey them. Despite the laws laying treble fines for paying a laborer above the legal rate, such payments were generally made, and men were induced by offers of higher wages to go from employer to employer, where previously they would have been whipped or stocked or jailed, had they even asked such wages.

Here, then, is the solution and the only solution of the labor question: There must supervene a sociological condition of less men than there is work, or of more work than there are men. We were beginning to have this first condition with us during the war, when 3,000,000 men, mostly laborers, were taken out of the country. The latter condition can only be produced by the Call System, which, abolishing the Protective System, with its congeries of monopolies and its Centripetal Trend, produces a constantly increasing state of more offers of employment than there are men to fill them. Wages go up through bids of competing employers, competing not only against each other, but against general society offering opportunities on all hands for men to start businesses for themselves. Under this state of things all wage boards will disappear, for the employer, pressed by multiplicity of orders at good profits will, to get men, voluntarily and continuously offer the very highest wages which his product, sold in a free competing market, will allow him to pay. The laborer, therefore, will receive through free offer the utmost farthing of value which he contributes to the product, which naturally belongs to him. And when the laborer knows that things are adjusted so that he is certain to get this, he will never thereafter demand higher pay.

THE INJUNCTION HOPPER.

An injunction restraining strikers from picketing the Moore Shipbuilding Co. plant until the outcome of a suit brought by the company against the strikers was granted February 9th by Judge Van Fleet. Approximately 25 unions of the bay cities are affected by the injunction. No attorney appeared for the strikers, nor did any of the defendants appear in court. Attorney Ira S. Lillick represented the Moore Co. This injunction is only temporary. Judge Van Fleet granted it with the understanding that it would hold until the suit is decided for or against the strikers. In effect, however, the injunction may prove permanent. Should the unions pursue their policy of keeping out of court, putting up no defense when the suit comes up for a hearing, it is believed probable the judge will keep the injunction in effect permanently.

The injunction is most sweeping, and prohibits the union men from going near the property of the company, talking with any of the men now at work, or in any way trying to induce men to quit their jobs or in any other manner interfering with the business of the company, in other words tells them to "keep off the earth."

WALTER T. TATE PASSED AWAY.

Walter T. Tate, president of the National Labor Press Association, has taken the long journey toward home. We shall see his genial smile and feel the clasp of his good right hand no more. He died January 28, 1920, from pneumonia contracted in a blinding snow storm at Chicago. It can be truthfully said that he "died in the harness." And it was his wish that the Association be continued and the ambition of his busy life fulfilled. His brother, Howard C. Tate, will take up the work of the Association.

The union label organizes the purchasing power upon lines of fair conditions of labor, as against those conditions that destroy the health and morality of the producer and endanger the well-being of the purchaser.

ANOTHER DUAL EFFORT.

March 14, 1920 is the date of the Labor Party Convention of San Francisco, a branch of the National Labor Party organized in Chicago. The prospectus invites all labor organizations of all the Bay Cities from San Jose to Vallejo. "Eventually," it reads, "it is planned to have the party, like the British Labor Party, open to and including not alone the members of labor organizations, but all those elements and individuals of the community that hold aspirations and ideals in common with organized labor; all those Americans to whom democracy means the greatest good to the greatest number of common people and to whom "Americanism" means, not unlimited profits and unlimited opportunity for exploitation, but, first and foremost, the preservation of the fundamental American political rights, set forth in our Declaration of Independence and our constitution—and the extension of those rights from politics and government into industry." We can heartily agree with everything in the prospectus, and therefore as we find the same things in the American Federation of Labor political program we do not see the necessity of Machinists' Union electing sixteen delegates "to undertake the preliminary work of organization and to serve as a credentials committee until the permanent organization is perfected." We have the organization, machinery and membership already. What is the object of this dual organization and duplication of platforms, committees and efforts?

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A JUDGE WHO REASONS WELL.

Judge L. D. Jennings of the justice court of San Diego has rendered an interpretation of the criminal syndicalism law which is correct in law and is a testimonial of that rare quality of a judge who can reason in the face of popular prejudice and perverted precedents. After a trial for several days of two persons accused of violating this law, he dismissed the case after rendering the following clear and explicit decision on the meaning of the statute. This is what he said:

"The mere use of the word 'revolution,' whether there be appended to the phrase 'social' or not, I imagine hardly comes within the purview of this act.

"I would have you note, and I am sure that you must agree, that the heart of this act, the thing which is aimed at, the very kernel of it all, is, to reduce it to its ultimate term, 'force or violence.' If we take again the definition of criminal syndicalism, which is what this act has been drawn to prevent and which it itself defines, I think it will appear very clearly that that is true. 'Criminal syndicalism' as used in this act is hereby defined as any doctrine or precept advocating, teaching, or aiding and abetting the commission of crime, sabotage (physical damage or injury to physical property) or unlawful acts of force and violence or unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing a change in industrial ownership or control, or effecting any political change. Sabotage, to go back, is defined by the act. It is the wilful or malicious physical damage or injury to physical property. Therefore, whether it be by conduct, by words, by the distribution of literature, or pamphlets, all of those things must be measured by that definition. They must be measured to discover whether there is contained in any of them that resort to violence, to force, which, it seems to me is clearly the object of this act.

"The State is, to all of us who are Americans, bred in this country, under the teachings and doctrines of Americanism, the State is a thing that is very dear. But there is also, and we as Americans recognize it; there are also rights which are also dear. The right of free speech, public expression of one's opinions, is one of the dearest rights that has been safeguarded hereto to us, and I trust that I will never see the day when we do not have it.

"I am unable to discover in the evidence that has been presented to me, a violation by these defendants of the acts under which these complaints have been drawn.

"Whether they are citizens or not, I do not know. That has not appeared. If they are citizens, perhaps we have failed to cause them to understand fully our principles of government.

"With the matter that is contained in these pamphlets, I can not of course agree, but that they have violated this law, it has been impossible for me to decide that they have. The defendants will therefore be discharged."

The union label appeals not to force, but to reason; establishes confidence in place of fear; makes no one ashamed; but, on the contrary, invites and encourages the people to take pride in well-doing.

"NATURAL" LAWS WOBBLE.

The Annalist, a financial publication at New York, gives a leading position to an article in which the correspondent states that changed world conditions have sent many cherished theories to the scrap heap. The article is of interest because it comes from sources that formerly talked about "natural laws" when referring to business methods. "Profits," says the writer, "can no longer be treated from an individual point of view. In educating the young it must be shown that the ultimate result of profiteering is economic collapse. The application of the law of diminishing returns was only good as long as the rise was very gradual and allowed of other adjustments. With the elimination of competition, the perfection of the machinery for raising the cost of labor at will, and world markets, the materialistic application of the old economic law is far from true economic teaching. The circumstances of the whole world have changed, necessitating a revision of outworn business creeds."

As Gary was an obstacle to the Government's plan to conciliate labor and capital at Washington, so is "The Emporium" an obstacle to collective bargaining between employers and employees in the retail trade. There are 7000 clerks in San Francisco stores, and only 500 members of organized labor. Union people get busy. Be sure you patronize houses that employ union clerks.

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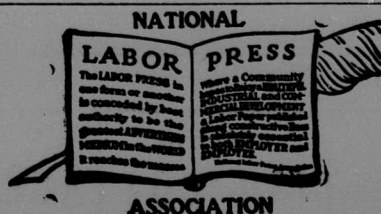


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ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1920.

The union card should be a certificate of good character and of a lot of fundamental thinking.

The incorporation of the labor organization and the incorporation of institutions run for profit are two different things. Labor organizations are not run for profit, but for the co-operation and welfare of each individual member, as well as for the membership as a whole. No dividends are declared and no profiteers are gouging the public.

Machinists' Union No. 68 is calling for team work in starting a branch of the National Labor Party and wants publicity for its work. The same union has persistently in recent years refused to do team work in other trade union activities, except on condition that it have a controlling voice in the affair or that it be managed by radicals. Organized labor has a local union labor party that takes care of local politics, and nationally we follow the lead of the American Federation of Labor. That policy gets labor more votes and influence than the National Labor Party will be able to get. We don't care to progress backwards.

News comes from England that labor of all possible and impossible shades of opinion has united in issuing a manifesto favoring the League of Nations. Only certain Socialists, pro-Bolsheviks and other calumniators and intellectuals like the New Republic, Dial, Nation, Survey and Call, in the United States have striven to spread the fiction that British labor was divided on this point. They have said, for instance, that the English Labor Party was against the League. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In a vote in Parliament only one vote was raised in the Labor Party against the League and that one emanated from a Glasgow Bolshevik. English labor realizes, as American labor does, that the League is the only thing that can prevent another and more terrible world conflagration, and can also adjust all present causes of international strife.

The Fire Department

The Commissioners of the Fire Department are independent of the people and are appointed to their positions by the Mayor. The theory of the charter is to make the Mayor responsible for the conduct of his appointees. Therefore we have no means of recalling the Commissioners and could do so only indirectly by recalling the Mayor. For obvious reasons the latter procedure should not be resorted to except in an extreme case.

The Commissioners of the Fire Department have created an intolerable and critical situation in our city government by their recent order forbidding the employees of the department to belong to any organization affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, for that is what the order really means.

Like the City Board of Education the Board of Fire Commissioners cultivate the friendship and sycophancy of independent organizations of employees. The Scannell Club enjoys official recognition and patting on the back, because it is subservient to the policies of the Board. The first charge against the union was that it might involve the employees in a strike. As this cannot be sustained by reason of the constitution of the union forbidding participation in any strike, the criticisms now dwell on subversion of discipline within the department.

In view of recent revelations growing out of the fire at the Berkshire Apartments, when two persons were burned to death, fifty others injured and a half score of firemen laid up for repairs, all by reason of the neglect of the Board to enforce existing fire ordinances, it is clear that nothing in the department is more subversive of discipline than the conduct of the heads of the department. In fact, through the investigations of the press, it is established that fully sixty per cent of the fire ordinances and building regulations are a mere cloak for discrimination and favoritism. If they want to, the officials can enforce to the letter or entirely overlook specific provisions to safeguard life and property.

Such official neglect is a good and sufficient cause for removal of these Commissioners by the Mayor without further ceremony.

If the Mayor is sincere in his professions of friendship for union labor and the people of San Francisco, whose interests are jointly jeopardized through the scandalous conduct of the Fire Commissioners, he has an excellent opportunity to give a demonstration thereof. The Mayor acted with celerity on other similar occasions, when the derelictions of the culprits were much less flagrant or injurious to the public. It is therefore our hope that he will show zeal in this emergency. Let it not be said of Mayor Rolph that his last term was less popular than the preceding term, as in the last election he won, as his slogan declared, "On His Record," which was a good one.

If the Mayor should fail in this instance, the good people of this city will know how to act. They may make some of the boards elective, or they may extend the recall provisions to include appointed officials. Another and still more thorough remedy would be for the city to establish a municipal fire insurance department. Many cities in Europe conduct such departments satisfactorily, and as we pay for fighting the fires, gratis to insurance companies, we can see no difficulty if the city should also collect the premiums that go to pay fire losses.

This is something to think about, and let there be, before long, some action, either from the Mayor or the people.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The dismissal of an unfaithful cabinet officer and the direct assumption of leadership in handling another threatened labor upheaval are best evidence of President Wilson's return to mental vigor and ability to act as chief executive of the nation. Labor has reason to rejoice over this new turn of affairs at Washington. We can measure the great gain for labor by the depth of mental abasement and howls of our local contemporary, the "100 minus 99% American" last Sunday, when it, in referring to this event, suggested that steps be immediately taken to declare the President incompetent and install Vice-President Marshall in the White House. What is this but a seditious attempt to overthrow the Republic, and an exhibition of impotent rage by reason of the failure of the Republican conspirators to induce weak-kneed and traitorous Democrats to permit the chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations to write the peace treaty as desired by the "100 minus 99% Americans"?

There are no absolute rights. Every right is relative, that is proportioned to some other right that must co-ordinate with it, so both may have the right to life and happiness. When rights are rarely exercised or involve only a few persons, they may be left alone and go unmolested from any restraint. That is the reason why many doctrines, dogmas, professions, organizations, etc., are given free field of operation before they become important or vexatious to the majority of citizens. That they are thus left unmolested in the beginning instills a belief in the adherents that they have an inalienable right to live and function as they please. But soon enough that which does not coincide with the interests of the majority will experience a turn in the tide of public feeling, and find itself hampered by restrictive laws. This is the only reasonable explanation that can be made why in 1920 we denounce as destructive propaganda practices which forty or twenty years ago we only laughed at as absurd or never likely to amount to anything. Every movement creates a counter movement. A knowledge of this will keep every movement on an even keel and prevent much unnecessary friction.

We were startled the other day, reading that one J. Swinburne in an address before the London Musical Association asserted that "the cultivation of music by women hinders the development of the art; one effect of the supposed musical gifts of women is that girls are taught music while boys are neglected in this training." After pondering this for a moment, the thought struck us that most boys have also a grievance against their parents in the matter of unmusical names, while names given to girls are always musical. Read the names of most men musikers and those of celebrated divas, and notice the unmusical names of the former and the musical ones of the latter. Compare such names as Johann Christoff Friedrich Bach, Franz Liszt, Ignaz Jan Paderewski, Ole Bull, Jascha Heifetz, etc., with the mellifluous and melodious names of Adelina Patti, Jenny Lind, Alice Gentle, Lena Cavalieri, etc., and we may understand some of the bitter reflections agitating the breasts of the Jay Swineburnes. Hence our advice to parents is thus: If you can't afford to give your boy a musical education, at least give him a fairly musical name. It will make him a more contented man. If a workingman cannot give his children anything more substantial, he can always give them names that they need not be ashamed of.

Subordinate immediate selfishness.

WIT AT RANDOM

It's come at last. They're going to shoot the moon! But then, the moon won't care, it's been "half-shot" so many times it will take the other barrel without a whimper. Sure, why not? You will admit it has been "full" oodles of times, and it stands to reason it has to be half-shot before it can get full. Mr. Crier, call the next case.—Cedar Rapids Tribune.

"I want some good current literature."

"Here are some books on electric lighting."—Baltimore American.

Judge—Have you anything to offer the Court before sentence is passed on you?

Prisoner—No, your Honor; my lawyer took my last dollar.—Boston Transcript.

In honor of the arrival of the Soviet Ark, a Bolshevik officer directed an order to his soldiers by waving a can of pork and beans. It is interpreted as an order given in honor of the home-coming of the canned.—Detroit News.

A negro was trying to saddle a fractious mule, when a bystander asked: "Does that mule ever kick you, Sam?"

"No, suh, but he sometimes kicks where I's jes' been."—The American Legion Weekly.

Diner—You charged me more for this steak than you used to.

Restaurant Manager—I have to pay more for it. The price of meat has gone up.

Diner—And the steak is smaller than it used to be.

Restaurant Manager—That, of course, is on account of the scarcity of beef.—Buffalo Commercial.

A man stepped up to Henry Ward Beecher one day and said, "Sir, I am an evolutionist, and I want to discuss the question with you. I am also an annihilationist; I believe that when I die that will be the end of me."

"Thank goodness for that!" said Mr. Beecher, as he walked away and left the man dazed.

"My dear, listen to this," exclaimed the elderly English lady to her husband on her first visit to the States. She held the hotel menu almost at arm's length and spoke in a tone of horror: "Baked Indian pudding! Can it be possible in a civilized country?"—Atlanta Journal.

The youth seated himself in the dentist's chair. He wore a wonderful striped silk shirt and an even more wonderful checked suit. He had the vacant stare that often goes with both.

"I am afraid to give him gas," the dentist said to his assistant.

"Why?"

"Well," replied the dentist, "how will I know when he is unconscious?"—The American Legion Weekly.

The use of verbs manufactured out of nouns is satirized in the story of the city boy who wrote to his brother on the farm: "Thursday we autoed out to the Country Club, where we golfed until dark. Then we trolleyed back to town and danced till dawn. Then we motored to the beach and Fridayed there." The brother on the farm wrote back: "Yesterday we buggied to town and baseballed all afternoon. Then we went to Ned's and poked till morning. Today we muled out to the corn-field and geehawed till sundown. Then we suppered and then we piped for a while. After that we staircased up to our room and bestaded until the clock fived."—Edw. B. Hughes in The Writer.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE HAPPY WARRIOR.

There grew upon a hillside fair
A mullein tall and straight;
A sentinel it seemed to stand,
In lonely, silent state.
The grazing cattle spared its stalk,
To crop more humble weed,
And left it in its ripe old age,
Unharm'd to go to seed.

And long it stood, the mullein straight,
Upon the hillside fair;
The shadows came, the shadows went,
It did not seem to care.
When dew and rain refreshing fell,
With thanks it seemed to dine,
And when the skies withheld their showers
It did not droop nor pine.

Through autumn days it flourished on,
This mullein sentinel;
Though summer comrades soon were gone,
And leaves about it fell.
And when the white flakes covered all
The grass of sunny hill,
It stood on guard above the snow,
A cheerful soldier still.

—Blanche Elizabeth Wade, in New York Times.

DEATH OF KATHRYN L. DEERY.

Miss Kathryn L. Deery, one of the organizers and for the last ten years secretary of the San Francisco Laundry Workers' Union, died last Monday morning at St. Mary's Hospital of pneumonia after two days illness. Miss Deery was a native of San Francisco and was identified with the labor movement here for many years. She served as a member of the executive and organizing committees of the Labor Council for several terms, and as delegate to several conventions of the International Laundry Workers' Union, of which the local union is the largest.

She possessed great executive abilities and a character of remarkable strength and evenness of temper for a woman. She had a great and ever-widening circle of friends, and her loss to the membership of the union is keenly felt. The suddenness of her passing away was a perfect shock to all who knew her. The funeral from the Mission Dolores Church and the interment at the Holy Cross Cemetery were largely attended by relatives, friends and members of the unions.

VOTERS' BUREAU.

A bureau of information for voters is to be established next week in Washington by the National Federation of Federal Employees for the purpose of supplying to Government employees full information regarding the primary election laws of every State, and for Government employees in Washington. It will give especial attention to the states that have absentee voting laws.

The bureau will also furnish information as to the record of candidates for election to Congress on measures of interest to Government employees, and will urge its membership to register 100 per cent turn-out at both the primaries and the general election.

These activities will not be confined to the national office of the National Federation in Washington. Each of the 158 local unions, representing membership in each of the 48 states, will be asked by the national officers to set up a local bureau through which information as to candidates will be disseminated to all members in those states.

Take the long view of things.

NON-UNION MUSIC.

On another page of this paper, a card of the Musicians' Union appears with the following advice: "Don't Dance to Scab Music," and also makes the request that "whenever music is required in your Social or Fraternal Organizations, or at any other time or place, always insist on having Union Music"; and it then explains that "we must help each other, as an injury to one is the concern of all."

Under ordinary circumstances, it would seem unnecessary to issue an appeal of this kind, but is a most regrettable fact that there are some organizations here who are composed largely of union men and women, who, whenever music is required, forget that they owe much to the cause of unionism and employ non-union musicians. And this is done in the face of continued efforts in advance to have union music employed.

An instance of this kind is the Washington Council of the Young Men's Institute, and Carmel Institute of the Young Ladies' Institute, who always employ non-union music, making the excuse, when asked, that the "non-union boys" belong to the organization. This is only one example. Others make the ridiculous assertion that the "non-union" boys play for nothing to "help the Club along," which is denied by the boys themselves, but the fact still remains that non-union musicians are employed where union men ought to be.

There are a few non-union "continuous dance halls" in the North Beach district, notably the one at 533 Broadway, near Kearny, doing a big business, which is frequently patronized by members of unions who know that the place is unfair; and it is to such people as these that makes it necessary to call attention to the card of the Musicians' Union, which says: "Don't Dance to Scab Music."

Hinman's Dancing School Sociale, at California Club on Clay Street, near Van Ness Avenue, and Deans Dancing School socials, at 437 Turk Street, still continue to employ non-union music. The Musicians are making an active campaign against non-union music and asking the co-operation of all unions in its fight for the employment of union music whenever and wherever music is required.

WILLIAM KENT TO SPEAK.

One of the features of the Eighteenth Western States Co-operative Convention, which will be held at Richmond, February 27, 28 and 29, is an address to be made by ex-Congressman William Kent, now candidate for U. S. Senator. Kent will speak on the Kenyon bill, containing the Plumb Plan, its significance to the farmer and to the co-operative movement. It is Kent's contention that the Kenyon bill will do much, if passed, to bring about closer relations between producer and consumer, and he is devoting a great deal of his time to its publicity. Kent is keenly interested in the consumers' co-operative movement, and is in hearty sympathy with its aims.

JOE GARDNER INFLUENZA VICTIM.

The death of Joe Gardner, International Organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers, is reported having occurred last Sunday. He died of influenza after a brief illness. His wife was present at his deathbed. The body has been shipped East to his home in Massachusetts. His sudden taking away is a great loss to the organization, as he was very zealous and successful in his work in behalf of the membership of the craft.

DEATHS.

The following deaths among trade unionists of San Francisco occurred last week: Gottlieb Bader, of the Brewery Workers; John Flynn, of Carpenters, No. 22; Miss Kathryn L. Deery, of the Laundry Workers; William B. Murphy, of the Brotherhood of Teamsters; Henry Rehmky, of Marine Cooks and Stewards; Jeremiah Smith, of the Shipfitters; George H. Pettis, of the Typographical Union; William John Scott, of the Machinists; Leonard Robert Smith, of the Boilermakers; Joseph Peckham, of the Musicians.

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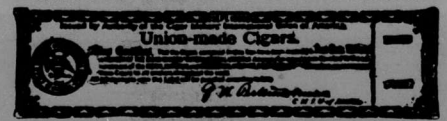
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Meter Rates Vindicated.

The contention that the meter rates authorized by the Railroad Commission would raise water bills was not borne out by the results for 1919.

Figures we have filed with the Commission show that our gross revenue from water sales during the year just closed was only one-fifth of one per cent higher than it would have been if the old schedule had continued in effect.

This increase is so small as to be negligible.

Universal meter rates made water charges much more equitable than they had been previously.

In the case of domestic consumers they did more than that—they actually reduced the size of the average bill.

Our figures for 1919—which are of public record—show that meter rates save householders thousands of dollars.

When the universal meter schedule was first put into effect, some consumers regarded it with disfavor.

They found it a little hard to understand the two-item bill with separate charges for water and for the cost of service.

The equitable and scientific accuracy of this bill has been vindicated, and complaints about it are now very rare.

In our endeavor to render "useful service," we went to the consumer with our explanation of the new bill, and found, as we expected to find, that the consumer always listens to reason.

If there are any who still question the merit of the new schedule and the two-item bill, our service department is at their disposal in 1920 as it was in 1919.

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Let Us Americanize America!

An Invitation to All Labor Unions

Chambers of Commerce Professional Associations Rotary Clubs and
Boards of Trade and Women's Clubs Other Business Bodies
Other Civic Bodies Manufacturers Associations

And All Other Organizations of Every Kind, Local or National

At its meeting on January 29, 1920, the Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, In the face of an active propaganda of disloyalty and the subversion of American ideals and our form of government, the time has arrived for an unmistakable expression upon the part of all those who are devoted to the Nation's highest interest, and

WHEREAS, The National Board of Fire Underwriters has already taken steps to organize the fire insurance forces of America into the Fire Insurance Americanization Movement, and has received enrollment pledges from many thousands of agents in all parts of the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters invites the participation of all other organizations of whatsoever nature in a joint attempt to eradicate disloyalty and to promote the development of the Nation along sound and constructive lines.

The present emergency is as great as that presented by the War. America showed during the War that all classes of its citizens could act together effectively to a common end. It is as important today that all interests appoint **AMERICANIZATION COMMITTEES** for vigorous work in their respective fields as it was to form War Service Organizations during the War.

Methods can be considered later; the urgent need is for an **IMMEDIATE LINE-UP OF**

LOYAL AMERICANS on the question of defensive and constructive patriotism.

We urge all who believe in the American principles of Liberty, Representative Government, the Supremacy of Law and the Enlightened rule of the Majority to join with us in a general Americanization Movement. While each organization is able to devise its own methods and manage its own campaign, we have worked out the details of plans that are proving successful within our own ranks and we will gladly respond to inquiries from officials of organizations.

We Must All Work Together for the Good of Our Country

The National Board of
Fire Underwriters
76 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 13, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Casket Workers—W. L. Willis, vice T. Hammerslag. Bartenders—Dan Regan, James Ferguson, Peter Barling. Bakers No. 24—L. J. Martin, Fritz Ziegenhirt, Thomas Gillespie, Paul Guderly, Henry Elmer, Peter Kellaspea, John Meerstein, Ernest Hepburn, S. K. Leman. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions inclosing donations for the unions on strike: Boot and Shoe Workers, Retail Clerks, Cap Makers, Bottlers, Waitresses, Marine Gasoline Engineers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Sausage Makers, Barbers, Printing Pressmen, Waiters, Coopers, Street Carmen, Stable Employees, Asphalt Workers, Bookbinders, Cigar Makers, Warehousemen, Waiters, Retail Drivers, Moving Picture Operators, Gas Workers, Shoe Clerks, Butchers 508, Letter Carriers, Sail Makers, Cemetery Workers. From Cascade Co-operative Assn., with reference to Hills Bros., coffee manufacturers. From Tailors No. 80, thanking affiliated unions for donations. From University Extension, with reference to instructing foreigners in the English language. From U. S. Senator Phelan and Congressmen Nolan, Kahn, Raker, Elston, Osborne and Barbour, with reference to Asiatic immigration and loans to the Allied Nations.

Referred to Executive Committee — From Trackmen, copy of wage scale for the year 1920. From Casket Makers' Union, with reference to the attitude of Julius Godeau to their union. From the Committee on Industrial Relations, Commonwealth Club, requesting co-operation of affiliated unions. Wage scale of Cracker Packers' Union.

Referred to Boilermakers' Union—From Street Carmen's Union No. 518, in answer to Sylvester M. O'Sullivan.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From News Writers' Union, weekly bulletin.

Resolutions—Were introduced by Delegate Ferguson, protesting against the Government selling the German Fleet to a foreign corporation. Moved that the resolution be adopted; carried.

Resolution reads:

"Whereas, The United States Shipping Board has decided to sell the entire German Fleet taken by the United States during the war, to the International Mercantile Co. (a foreign corporation); and

"Whereas, A petition of 400,000 shipyard workers backed up by the American Federation of Labor, is now before the President and Congress importuning the government to operate those ships and to continue the present ship-building program to the end that the United States will own and operate the most powerful mercantile marine service in the world, manned by American seamen and built by American mechanics,

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council in meeting assembled this 13th day of February, 1920, that we earnestly protest against this shameful barter of our war trophies and that we appeal to the President and Congress to prohibit the sale of those ships; further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be wired President Wilson and copies sent to our representatives in Congress and Senate."

Reports of Unions—Chauffeurs—Still prosecuting the boycott against the United Railroads.

Ladies Garment Workers—Shop at 77 O'Farrell street locked out their members. Street Carmen—Have sent a suitable reply to Sylvester M. O'Sullivan's letter. Tailors—Are still on strike; are sending men East to union jobs. Union operating union shop at 111 New Montgomery street. Grocery Clerks—Washington's Birthday will be a holiday; requested trade unionists to refrain from purchasing on that day. Iron Trades—Still on strike; employers in shipyards making no progress. Bottle Blowers—Have had a little difficulty on account of strike of mould makers. Machinists—Members that are working are paying \$1 per day assessment; men in other occupations are paying 10% of earnings. Electrical Workers No. 92—Delegate Osborne made a written report and stated that as their union was holding a special meeting the delegates would not be present, and that a strike of Telephone Workers would take place Saturday morning.

Label Section—Minutes printed in Labor Clarion.

Executive Committee — Committee organized by electing Bro. Bonsor chairman and Bro. O'Connell secretary of the committee. In the matter of the communication from the Theatrical Federation complaining of the school conducted by the Knights of Columbus, the matter was referred to the secretary for investigation and report back. In the matter of the controversy between the Janitors' Union and the Janitorial Supply Company, the matter was referred to Mr. Franklin and John Matheson to bring about an adjustment. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on Pal's Waffle Kitchen. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale of Cracker Bakers' Union, subject to the approval of its international union. In the matter of communication from the Cap Makers' Union with reference to the conditions in Helbing's Shop, the same was referred to Secretary O'Connell for the purpose of rendering every possible assistance in straightening out the matter in the interest of the organization. Committee recommended the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the New San Francisco Laundry. Recommended that the communication from the Friends of India be filed. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the communication from Mrs. Sharp, member of Housewives' League, requesting the Council's co-operation in the establishment of public markets, committee took the matter under advisement and appointed Bros. Buehrer and Baker of the Consumers' League, to secure the information desired by the Housewives' League. Attorney John E. Bennett, author of the series of articles now running in the Labor Clarion entitled "The Status of the Labor Movement," appeared before your committee and committee thinks that an oral explanation by the author of some of the obscure parts of his analysis would be instructive and recommends that Mr. Bennett

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DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Assets		
Deposits		\$64,107,311.15
Capital Actually Paid Up		60,669,724.15
Reserve and Contingent Funds		1,000,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund		2,437,587.00
		318,780.48



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be invited to address the Council some time in the near future on the subject of his articles. In the matter of invitation from the Pacific Co-operative League to send two delegates to the Co-operative Convention to be held in Richmond, Contra Costa County, February 27, 28 and 29, committee recommended that delegates who are interested in co-operation leave their names with the president of the Council and that he appoint two of them to the convention. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$4,180.25. **Expenses**—\$3,815.18.

Council adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

IRON TRADES COUNCIL.

The officers of the Iron Trades Council are pleased to state that the members of the affiliated unions have stood firm during the progress of this strike and with the co-operation and willing assistance rendered by the entire membership our position has at all times been in a most excellent condition. Never at any time have we had any doubt of the outcome of this strike. True, some of the unions have not been as financially well off as those supported by the Internationals, but their situation is gradually becoming better, by reason of the fact that all the labor bodies have levied an assessment upon themselves and are now paying weekly to the support of the men on strike, which of itself has made our whole situation better today than at any other time during the strike.

The Bay City Metal Trades Council has done every honorable thing possible to bring this strike to a settlement, but the California Metal Trades Association still insist upon carrying into effect their antiquated open shop policy, whereby they believe they can break the unions and dictate the entire conditions under which the worker must work. We feel more confident now, after five months of the strike, that they have made a miserable failure of their attempted autocratic desires, than we have been at any previous time. We are confronted with facts that can not be disputed, namely, that the firms that have tried to operate under this "Policy of Shop Rules" of the California Metal Trades have been unable to manufacture with any degree of success and it is a positive fact that the shipyards have not built one single ship since the inception of this strike. We know from reports that we have obtained from reliable sources that these shops and yards are in a deplorable condition and there is positively no chance of them succeeding in their foolhardy desires.

Every attempt possible has been made by the employers to browbeat, threaten and stampede the men into giving up the fight and returning to work, last of this sort of action has been their resorting to the courts for injunction. All of this injustice has not for one minute broken the spirit of the men and it has had the effect of making the men all the more determined in their fight for what they know to be their rights as free-born Americans. The workers know

that, with all the flowery speeches that are being made by these so-called "Captains of Industry" about the justice that is due the workers and about their willingness to share their profits and a lot of other "bunk," the only way they can obtain any measure of justice is through the power of their Labor Unions.

We have gone through the winter months and are now approaching spring—from all reports that we receive from all other districts, the amount of work that is to be done this coming spring is tremendous, consequently all that is necessary for us to do is to continue in the future as we have in the past, and within the very near future the California Metal Trades Association will find to their sorrow that this foolish idea of theirs has only led them into trouble, for when they get ready to pay the rate there will be no mechanics left in this district to pay it to.

ORPHEUM.

The Marion Morgan Dancers will head the Orpheum bill next week in a dance drama in the time of Attila, created and directed by Marion Morgan, who has been one of the most serious and most intelligent of American sponsors of chorographic dancing. She has given the stage a group of exquisite musical pantomimes, but in her latest work she has outdistanced herself and produced a vehicle which gives the fullest measure of all of the combined arts necessary to a presentation of this sort—story, execution, effects, light, color, scenery, costumes, music and motion. Marion Morgan's dance drama may be divided into a hundred separate heads, but either separately or as a whole no detail has been overlooked or any expense spared in the production. Bessie Rempel requires no introduction to vaudeville audiences, who for some time have recognized her as a thorough artist, capable only of the best work. Her new vehicle is an episode by Frances Nordstrom, called "His Day Off." The little piece tells of a man who is an enthusiastic fisherman and who, in the hope of interesting his wife in his favorite sport, takes her on a fishing trip. It enables Miss Rempel to present a remarkable characterization. Harry Cooper, who was at one time the principal member of the Empire City Quartette and at another time the featured player in a vaudeville musical skit, will make his first appearance as a single entertainer in what is described as a Songologue. It affords him plenty of scope for his fine voice and plenty of opportunity for the display of his great ability as a comedian. Burns and Frabito, the popular Italian dialect comedians, will present their ludicrous skit, "Shoos," which is one of the most successful and enjoyable acts in vaudeville. Marconi and Fitzgibbon call themselves "The Two Aces of Music." They excel on the accordeon, xylophone and piano and are responsible for much good music and a great deal of fun. The remaining acts on this most interesting and enjoyable bill will be Coletta Ryan and Leta Orlob in new songs, Elsa Ruegger in new 'cello solos and Thomas Duray and Company in the melodramatic travesty, "For Pity's Sake."

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THE MARION MORGAN DANCERS in a Dance Drama in the time of Attila; HARRY COOPER in Songologue; BURNS & FRABITO, "Shoos"; "FOR PITY'S SAKE," with Thomas Duray; ELSA RUEGGER, one of the World's Great Cellists in New Selections, assisted by Edmund Lichtenstein; COLETTA RYAN AND LETA ORLOB in New Songs; MARCONI & FITZGIBBON, two Aces of Music; BESSIE REMPEL and "Him" in "His Day Off."

Evening Prices: 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Matinee Prices: 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Building Maintenance Co.
American Tobacco Company.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Regent Theatre.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

PROMPT PAYMENT SAVES COSTS.

To a consumer who was in arrears with his water bills and who wrote a letter of bitter complaint when efforts were made to collect from him, the service department of the Spring Valley Water Company made the following answer, which is interesting to all consumers because it embodies certain basic facts about public utility business:

"We make no apology for the fact that you have on several occasions been approached in a pressing manner for the payment of bills. The service is a cash one, made under certain state regulations, which in limiting the maximum charge, rule, as a protection to the company, that payments shall be punctually made. Granting that it may be annoying to the consumer to deal with small items and that he may prefer quarterly settlements, let us point out that allowance for this has not been made in the rates; that discrimination in the matter of charging and collecting is expressly forbidden; and finally, that an extension which affected one bill might by the same reasoning be extended to all, in which event the capital tied up would represent interest charges of close up to \$2,000 a month. In a word, we must collect promptly and regularly; note, on the other hand, the lapses in the enclosed statement.

"Since it seems to be inconvenient for you to pay the collector when he calls, would it not be far better to save your patience and his time by mailing your bill each month? We are able to give such accounts special office attention, which means that unless the bill ran to two months or more, you would not be troubled with any form or notice whatever."

SHIPYARDS SHORT OF MECHANICS.

Since the opening of the yards on November 24 practically no new work has been done in the Bay shipyards. The men are being used to clean up about the yards and to do the rougher kinds of repairing. But this work has been finished and from now on the yards will run at a dead loss.

The Union Construction Company of Oakland prior to the lockout employed 350 gangs of workers. After an extensive advertising campaign throughout the United States and Canada this yard up to the present time has been able to muster only between 60 and 70 gangs. These gangs are so lacking in skill that more than one-third of the rivets driven each day have to be burnt out the next day. In the Bay Point Shipyard more than 60 per cent of the rivets driven have to be burnt out, according to W. C. Burton.

The Bay Cities Metal Trades Council is conducting further investigations and will soon lay the evidence before the United States Shipping Board, probably with a demand for a law providing for stricter inspection of ship construction. Some of the ships in the bay cities shipyards are being built for the Government on the cost plus plan.

Not only is the work now being done wasteful and inefficient, but the shipyard employers cannot get enough skilled men to complete the work begun before the lockout. Ordinarily but six weeks at the most is required to complete a ship and there are hulls on the ways or in the water that have not been worked on since the yards reopened.

The steamship Wilhelmina at the Union Iron Works is mentioned as an example of the shipyards' inability to get skilled workers. According to Burton but two weeks' work was needed on the ship at the time of the lockout. Although gangs have been working on the ship since November 24, the ship is so far from finished that no assurance can be given when it will be completed.

If we have a noble work to do, let us do it nobly.

Change is not synonymous with progress. Progress is to advance along a definite plan that with every step brings an improvement to those who make it.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular meeting of the union for February was held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, the 15th. The meeting was fairly well attended, the nomination of candidates for office in the International Typographical being the magnet that drew many of our members away from other important business long enough to cast a ballot. The result of the voting was:

For President—Jay Aphorp (Chicago), 5; John McParland (New York), 93; Marsden G. Scott (New York), 64.

For First Vice-President—Walter W. Barrett (Chicago), 66; J. J. Dirks (St. Louis), 89; Charles P. Peace (Atlanta), 3.

For Second Vice-President—James J. Hoban (Cleveland), 64; Carl Jensen (Winnipeg), 93.

For Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Hays (Minneapolis), 70; William E. Towne (Duluth), 91.

For Delegates to A. F. of L. (five)—Max S. Hays (Cleveland), 66; E. L. Hitchens (Cincinnati), 91; Charles P. Howard (Portland, Ore.), 97; Stanley C. Jackson (Montreal), 55; Sylvestre J. McBride (Boston), 92; T. W. McCullough (Omaha), 61; Frank Morrison (Chicago), 108; James J. Murray (Joplin), 90; William Young (Philadelphia), 60.

For Board of Auditors (one)—John M. Dugan (Cincinnati), 62; Joseph E. Goodkey (Washington), 6; Thomas K. Heath (Danville), 0; R. O. Jagers (South McAlester), 1; Mark M. J. Mitchell (Chicago), 75; James Philip (Montreal), 5.

For Agent Union Printers' Home—Joe M. Johnson (Washington), 65; Edward W. Morcock (Washington), 84.

For Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—James Drury (Montreal), 57; Samuel Hadden (Toronto), 13; William Turnbull (Toronto), 68.

The following applicants for membership were initiated at the February meeting: Albert Brown, Bruno Catelli, Ellen R. Irwin, Frank B. Pryor, Jr., Harold N. Seeger, Joseph A. Wilson (Journemen), Josephine N. Sullivan, Alexander A. Campbell (apprentices). New applications were received from the following: William H. Carnall, Claude E. Coffman, Frank J. Dialler, Roe DeF. Diehl, Walter L. Mackay, Edward E. Snyder, Samuel Stone, Ralph H. Thatcher, William A. Webb.

The Closer Affiliation Committee submitted a report to the union, transmitting a plan which contemplates a joint negotiation board to represent all unions of the printing trades, the board to be composed of one representative of each union and to be clothed with power to negotiate all scales for all unions, subject to ratification by the different locals. It was referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to have the proposition printed and distributed to the membership, action being deferred till the March meeting.

William H. Ellis, chairman of the Chronicle chapel, was elected a member of the Auditing Committee, vice Miss Corinna L. Forno, resigned.

George H. Pettis, an old and well-known member of the union, died on Tuesday, February 17, 1920, at a hospital in this city, where he had been confined for some weeks. Heart failure was the cause of death. His funeral was held Friday, February 20, under auspices of the union. Pettis was a native of San Francisco, born on June 30, 1860. His remains were placed in a

vault at Woodlawn Cemetery, awaiting final disposition. His mother, who lives in this city, and a brother and sister, living in Providence, R. I., survive.

J. J. (Casey) O'Rourke, of the Bulletin chapel, is the latest candidate to toss his hat in the ring for delegate to the Albany convention of the I. T. U.

The following is an unofficial statement of the endorsements received by each candidate for I. T. U. office, as reported to February 14:

President—Jay Aphorp, 27; John McParland, 41; Marsden G. Scott, 173.

First Vice-President—Walter W. Barrett, 188; J. J. Dirks, 52; Charles P. Peace, 10.

Second Vice-President—James J. Hoban, 196; Carl Jensen, 68.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Hays, 226; William E. Towne, 45.

Delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—James Drury, 185; Samuel Hadden, 29; William Turnbull, 48.

Agent Union Printers' Home—Joe W. Johnson, 219; Edward W. Morcock, 48.

Board of Auditors—John M. Dugan, 157; Joseph E. Goodkey, 8; Thomas K. Heath, 14; R. O. Jagers, 13; Mark M. J. Mitchell, 50; James Philip, 15.

Delegates to A. F. of L.—Max S. Hays, 215; E. L. Hitchens, 109; Charles P. Howard, 129; Stanley C. Jackson, 116; Sylvester J. McBride, 76; T. W. McCullough, 157; Frank Morrison, 234; James J. Murray, 107; William Young, 156.

Trustees Union Printers' Home—Walter E. Ames, 159; Anton J. Chramosta, 2; Thomas McCaffery, 214; George P. Nichols, 134; William E. O'Leary, 73; Michael Powell, 118; Fred J. Terry, 98.

Two hundred and seventy-five unions have reported nominations to date.

One of the best-known of the old-time members of the printing industry in San Francisco was called to her rest this week. Mrs. Mary Mann passed away at Mary's Help Hospital on Tuesday after a lingering illness. For nearly half a century she had been connected with the printing industry first as the operator of an independent bindery and for the last decade as forewoman of the bindery department of the printing establishment of Walter N. Brunt. Mrs. Mann was a most exceptional character, with those qualities of mind and heart which endeared her to all who knew her. Many an old-time compositor can give testimony as to her open-handed charity. Two sisters left to mourn her passing, are connected with the printing industry: Mrs. Bryan of the Baker-Hamilton print shop, and Miss Kate Bridgewood, of the Walter N. Brunt bindery.

What is a progressive? The man who talks or the man who does?

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FRANK G. BEMIS
HIGH CLASS TAILOR
BUY THAT SUIT NOW
Made Upstairs 714 MARKET ST.

HARVARD SHOES
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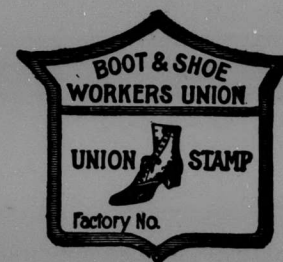
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

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All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-Union.

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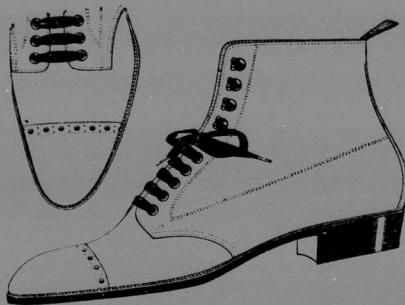
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SALE OF MEN'S LACE AND BUTTON SHOES *Over 1200 Pairs*

In all Leathers—Tans—Browns and Blacks—All of our short lines bunched together for Final Clearance

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Store

WEDDING BELLS.

Miss May Cummings, for several years business representative of United Garment Workers, Local No. 131, of this City, became, Thursday week ago, the bride of James A. Himmel, local attorney and former active member in the local labor movement as a representative of the Electrical Workers. It was a quiet and unheralded church wedding, attended only by the immediate relatives of the bride and the groom. The happy couple are now enjoying their honeymoon in the southern part of the state. They will make their home in San Francisco, where they have friends by the hundreds who wish them a long and happy life.

Thought is slow, so also is progress. But both are necessary to success, and cannot be dispensed with.



575 Castro Street
San Francisco

STREET CARMEN DENY STORY.

The Municipal Street Carmen's Union brands as false the report that 162 members of that organization are holding two jobs at the same time; that is, working eight hours for the Municipal Railways and eight hours on another job.

The matter was thoroughly investigated by the union after the alleged false report had been given wide publicity, and according to union officials, they found but one man holding two jobs.

This man, it is said, was putting in eight hours on the Municipal Railways as a platform man and working eight hours on the waterfront as a longshoreman.

The matter was promptly brought to the attention of the superintendent of the Municipal Railways by the union, which requested the man's immediate discharge, with the result that the man lost his job on the railway and also on the waterfront, it is reported.

"One job, one man," is the slogan of the Carmen's Union, which will insist that no man working for the Municipal Railways shall be permitted to hold two jobs at the same time.

The union is of the belief that the story that 162 platform men of the Municipal Street Railways were holding down two jobs originated with the enemies of municipal ownership of public utilities.

The union label stands for morality, cleanliness, honesty, chivalry toward women and protection of the young.

AMERICANIZING AMERICA.

By H. King Harris.

Interest is aroused by the announcement, made through the American press, of an invitation being extended to all Labor Unions, Chambers of Commerce, Women's Clubs, Rotary Clubs, Manufacturers' Associations, Professional Associations, Civic Bodies and other organizations of every description, local or national, to cooperate with the National Board of Fire Underwriters in a concerted Americanization movement.

At a meeting held on January 29th, 1920, in New York City, the Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters unanimously adopted resolutions tending to combat active disloyalty and the subversion of American ideals, such as are creating an emergency in this country today, comparable only to the War itself.

Organized Labor has stood and always will stand firmly against Bolshevism and the red trail of anarchism, and this announcement of the great body of fire insurance forces comes as an added inspiration in the work of overcoming the red radicalism rampant today. The fire insurance forces of this country are thoroughly organized and are enabled to exert a most powerful influence for good in this splendid work, and their invitation through the National Board of Fire Underwriters to join in this work should be heeded at once by every individual and organization in the United States.

It is not the intention of the fire insurance forces to dominate this field of endeavor as each organization will be able to devise its own methods and manage its own campaigns, but details have been worked out which are already meeting with marked success among the fire insurance ranks. These methods will be passed on gladly to all others who manifest an interest in the work. Education through the Labor Press is one great essential, but there are others, and anyone who will drop a line to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 76 Williams St., New York City, N.Y., will be supplied with full details. Such inquiries are especially requested from officials of Labor Organizations throughout America.

TAILORS.

Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 80, whose members have been on strike on the Pacific Coast for six months, report that the strike will be continued until the open shop has been abolished in the tailoring industry on the Coast. The union says that its co-operative shop is a great success, and the patronage of the shop, which is maintained in San Francisco, is rapidly increasing.

In response to requests from merchant tailors in the East for highly skilled tailors, it is reported that a large number of journeymen tailors were sent East by the union last Saturday, and that arrangements are being made, it is said, to send some 500 journeymen tailors to Eastern cities, where a shortage is reported.

LOS ANGELES WAITERS STRIKE.

All waiters in first class hotels and restaurants in Los Angeles struck last Monday for an increase in wages from \$2 to \$3 per day. The latter rate has been paid in the same class of houses in San Francisco for the last six months.

ALWAYS MAKE THIS YOUR GOLDEN RULE:

"Don't Dance to 'Scab' Music"

AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL

Whenever music is required in your social or fraternal organizations or at any other time or place, always insist on having

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